

# MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

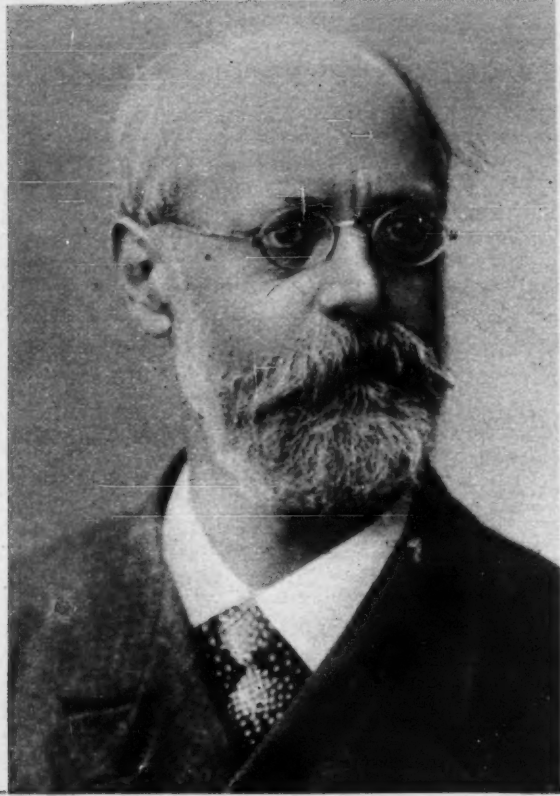


NEWTON D. BAKER,  
SECRETARY OF WAR, WHO HAS BEEN THE STORM-CENTRE  
OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER ARMY EFFICIENCY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



## A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Karl Kautsky, who has opposed the German Majority Socialists and is now supporting the Bolshevik program in Germany.

(Photo Press Illustrating Service.)

**A**MONG the small group of German Socialists who have been opposed to the war, the most influential by reason of his intellectual capacity is Karl Kautsky, who was recently dismissed from his position of editor of the *Neue Zeit* because his views were repugnant to the majority Socialists. Up to the outbreak of the war Kautsky was regarded as the best of present-day interpreters of Marxism and his exposition of the German Socialist program adopted at Erfurt, known in its English translation as "The Class Struggle," is still generally accepted as the best definition of Socialist aims. Kautsky, it is curious to note, is not of German origin, but an Austrian belonging to a well known family of artists and writers which settled in Vienna. Kautsky was born in Prague, the capital of Bohemia, in 1854, and educated at the Gymnasium and University of Vienna. He early became a student of Marx and at the age of 21 began contributing to organs of the budding Socialist press, residing for various periods in Stuttgart, Zurich, London, and finally in Berlin. It was in 1883 that he founded the *Neue Zeit*, which, during the thirty-four years he edited it, became the most important Socialist periodical in the world. In its columns Kautsky printed many articles which were afterward published in book form, and gave him his reputation as one of the great thinkers of the Socialist movement. As a Socialist Kautsky has always advocated revolutionary aims and has been in more than one controversy with the moderates, revisionists, and others whom he has accused of compromising with Socialist principles. In several of his writings he anticipated the events of the four last years. He is now a whole hearted supporter of the Bolsheviks and active in the propaganda work which at the present moment is causing serious anti-war disturbances in Germany.

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**F**OLLOWING the purchase of the Virgin Islands by the United States from Denmark there comes a proposal to extend America's colonial empire still further by the acquisition of the Dutch West Indies. Reports from Holland show that the Government is not at all happy about its American possessions, and that if the United States is willing to pay \$400,000,000 the deal will be closed, and thereby give us our first territorial foothold on the South American Continent. The principal Dutch possession is Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, the boundaries of which join those of British Guiana, Brazil, and French Guiana. The region comprising the three Guianas was first explored in the beginning of the sixteenth century by certain Spaniards, and also by Amerigo Vespucci.

The legend of El Dorado made it the object of much interest to European adventurers, including the favorite of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh. The Dutch, always shrewd and nimble traders, gained a more substantial foothold than that afforded by a mere legend; this was about the commencement of the seventeenth century. During that period the region included all of the present Dutch and parts of English and French Guiana. In 1648 the Treaty of Westphalia confirmed the rights of the Dutch West India Company in these possessions. A little later, however, Charles II. of England made to two of his nobles, Lord Willoughby and Lawrence Hyde, a land grant consisting of the territory now known as Surinam. Political troubles followed in quick succession, but in 1667, at the Peace of Breda, England ceded Surinam to the Netherlands, in exchange for the New Netherlands, now New York. Since then, with the exception of two short intervals, the Dutch Nation has been the mother country of the region known as the Dutch West Indies, which geographical designation includes the colony of Curacao, a little archipelago lying off Surinam, with a total area of less than 500 square miles. During the two hundred-odd years of its suzerainty over these colonies the Netherlands Government has had more trouble and expense administering them than it wanted. The abolition of slavery in 1863 precipitated economic troubles in the plantations; it was

of \$10,000,000 upon a city of 8,000 homes for workmen at Hog Island. The need is most urgent in the shipyards, in many of which, by reason of Government ownership, Government responsibility is direct and imperative. Whereas six months ago 50,000 men were employed in these shipyards, today 150,000 men are at work, and in another six months probably 200,000 additional men will be needed. A representative of the Navy Department, testifying recently concerning conditions at Newport, said: "We have been handicapped greatly in production from lack of machinists; we could get plenty to come if we had proper housing facilities." The providing of not only adequate but comfortable workmen's homes has become essential to the efficiency of the men while at work. It has been abundantly proved that overcrowding, with its resultant insanitary conditions, has decreased efficiency and even prevented workmen from performing their tasks properly. Heretofore, and in normal times and conditions, many progressive corporations have found it worth while to expend great sums to provide such housing for their workmen as they by themselves could not or would not secure. The high wages now received by practically all classes of war workers have tended to raise the standards of living for workmen, and consequently there is demand for more conveniences, for greater comfort, for a more complete "civilization" in workmen's com-



Map showing the Dutch West Indies (Surinam and Curacao), which the Government of Holland is reported to be willing to sell to the United States. Note the position of these colonies in relation to the Panama Canal.

difficult to stimulate emigration to such distant and uncertain lands, and, most important of all, the revenues accruing to the colonies were always less than the expenditures, and the difference had to be made up in the mother country. In the last four years, from 1914 to 1917, the deficit in Surinam amounted to nearly two million dollars—an average of half a million yearly. This was despite the large quantities of sugar, coffee, maize, rice, bananas, and cacao grown. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Netherlands should prefer \$400,000,000 in solid cash to the doubtful returns from these colonies, particularly as President Wilson's peace program suggests drastic changes in colonial administration. The area of the Dutch West Indies, including Curacao, is about 46,500 square miles, the population about 145,000, of which 37,000 reside in Paramaribo, the capital. If the United States were to acquire these colonies, one result would be to diminish the number of European powers with vantage points in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal, while extending further American influence in the Caribbean.

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**O**NLY next in importance to the housing of the army in camps is the housing of the many and large industrial armies necessary to wage modern warfare, and the American Government is finding this one of the big problems on its hands today. The Senate Commerce Committee has approved a bill appropriating \$80,000,000 for housing accommodations for shipyard workers; and the Shipping Board has recently arranged for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the housing of industrial workers at Hampton Roads, and, in co-operation with Philadelphia,

munities than existed before the war. The American working man resents anything like a paternalistic housing scheme. But the tenement house idea, where the largest rent is charged for the least comfort, will not do, either. European experience with this problem as it relates to war industries indicates the necessity for prompt action.



John B. Densmore, of the U. S. Department of Labor, in charge of the scheme to recruit 3,000,000 workers for shipbuilding and other war industries.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



## Americans on the British and French Fronts

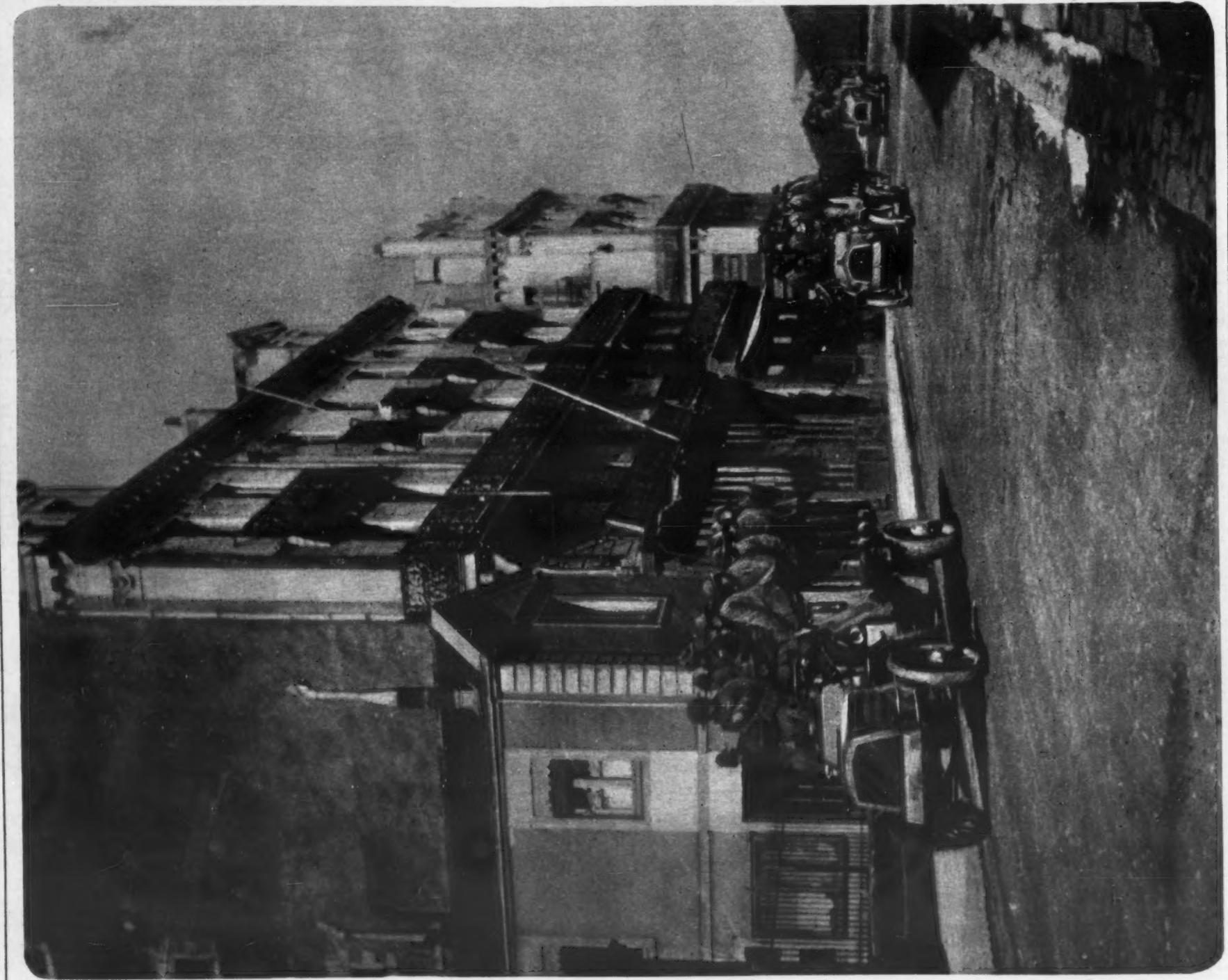


GROUP OF A FEW OF THE AMERICANS WHO WERE THE FIRST AT THE FRONT IN FRANCE. SEVERAL OF THEM BELONG TO THE HOSPITAL CORPS; OTHERS ARE BANDSMEN. THESE MEN ARE SEEING SERVICE BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES.  
(British Official Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)

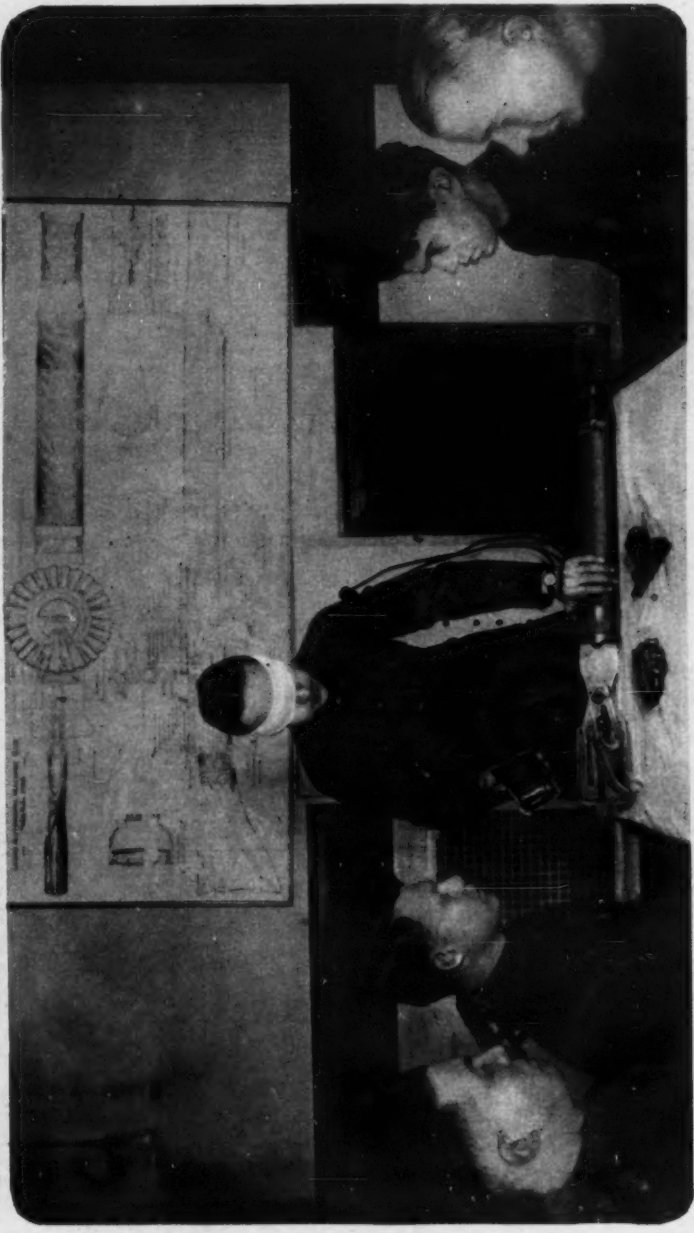


UNITED STATES MARINES RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF SMALL ARMS FROM EXPERT FRENCH OFFICERS.  
(© Committee on Public Information from International Film Service.)

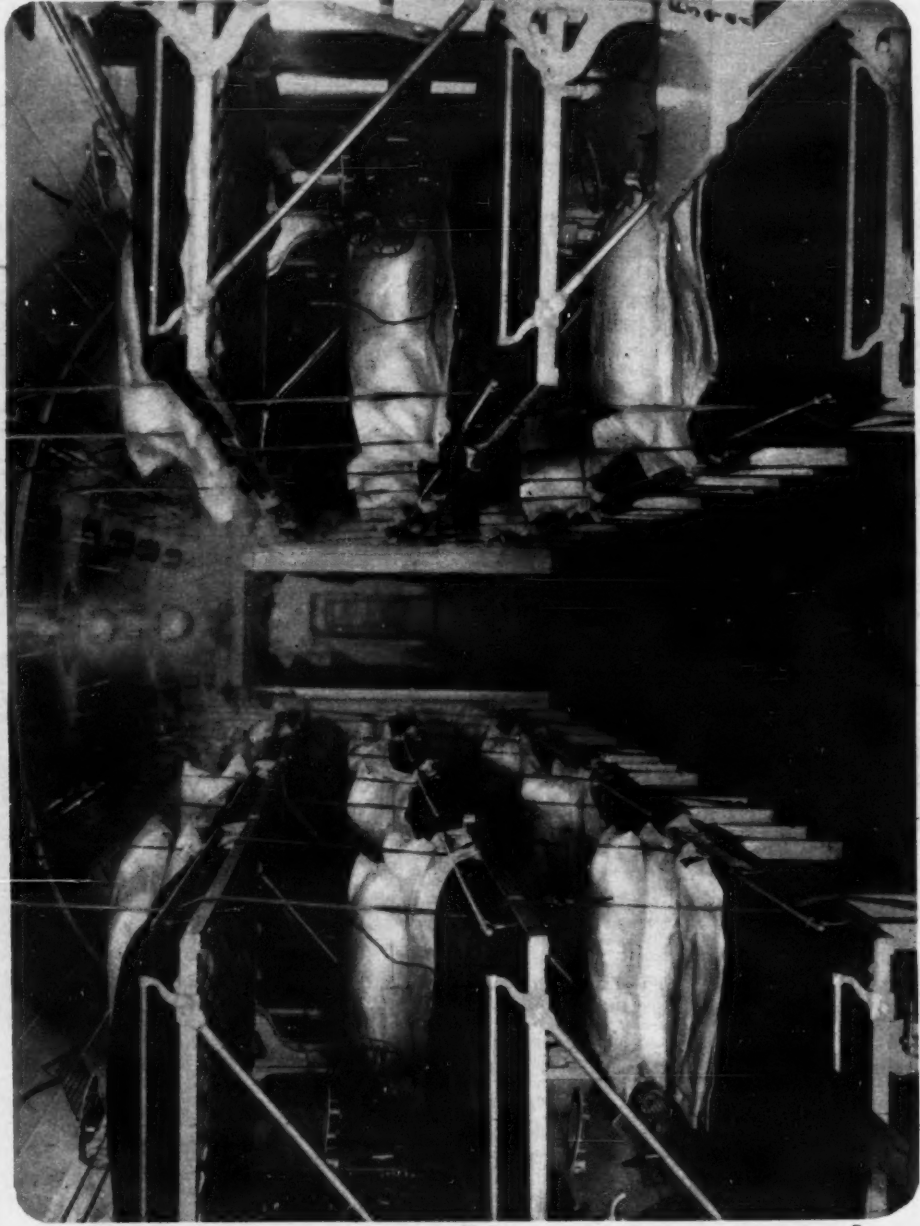




AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS IN FRANCE ON THEIR WAY TO WORK IN MOTOR TRUCKS.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)



MACHINE GUNNERS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY WHO ARE SO EXPERT IN TAKING THEIR GUNS TO PIECES AND PUTTING THEM TOGETHER AGAIN THAT THEY CAN DO IT BLINDFOLDED.  
(© Committee on Public Information from International Film Service.)



ONE OF THE CARRIAGES OF THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE TRAIN AT ST. PANCRAS RAILWAY STATION, LONDON.  
(Photo International Film Service.)



## With the American Armies at Home and Abroad



EXERCISING HORSES AT CAMP DEVENS, AYER, MASS. THESE HORSES ARE USED IN THE AMMUNITION SUPPLY SERVICES.  
THE MEN ARE USING THE NEW SERVICE CAPS USED IN THE WINTER.

(© International Film Service.)



A SYSTEM OF TRENCHES, OF UNUSUAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, AT ONE OF THE TRAINING CAMPS  
IN THE UNITED STATES.

(© International Film Service.)

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## Picturesque Scenes in the Alpine Regions Where the



HIGH ON THE MOUNTAIN SUMMITS OF THE CADORE REGION WHERE THE ITALIANS ARE HOLDING THEIR POSITIONS.  
IN THE FOREGROUND ARE SOLDIERS' SHELTERS.

(Photo F. L. Swaab.)

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# Italian and Austrian Armies Are Fighting One Another



ABOVE—A MOUNTAIN TOP AFTER IT WAS  
DYNAMITED AND CAPTURED BY  
THE ITALIANS.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

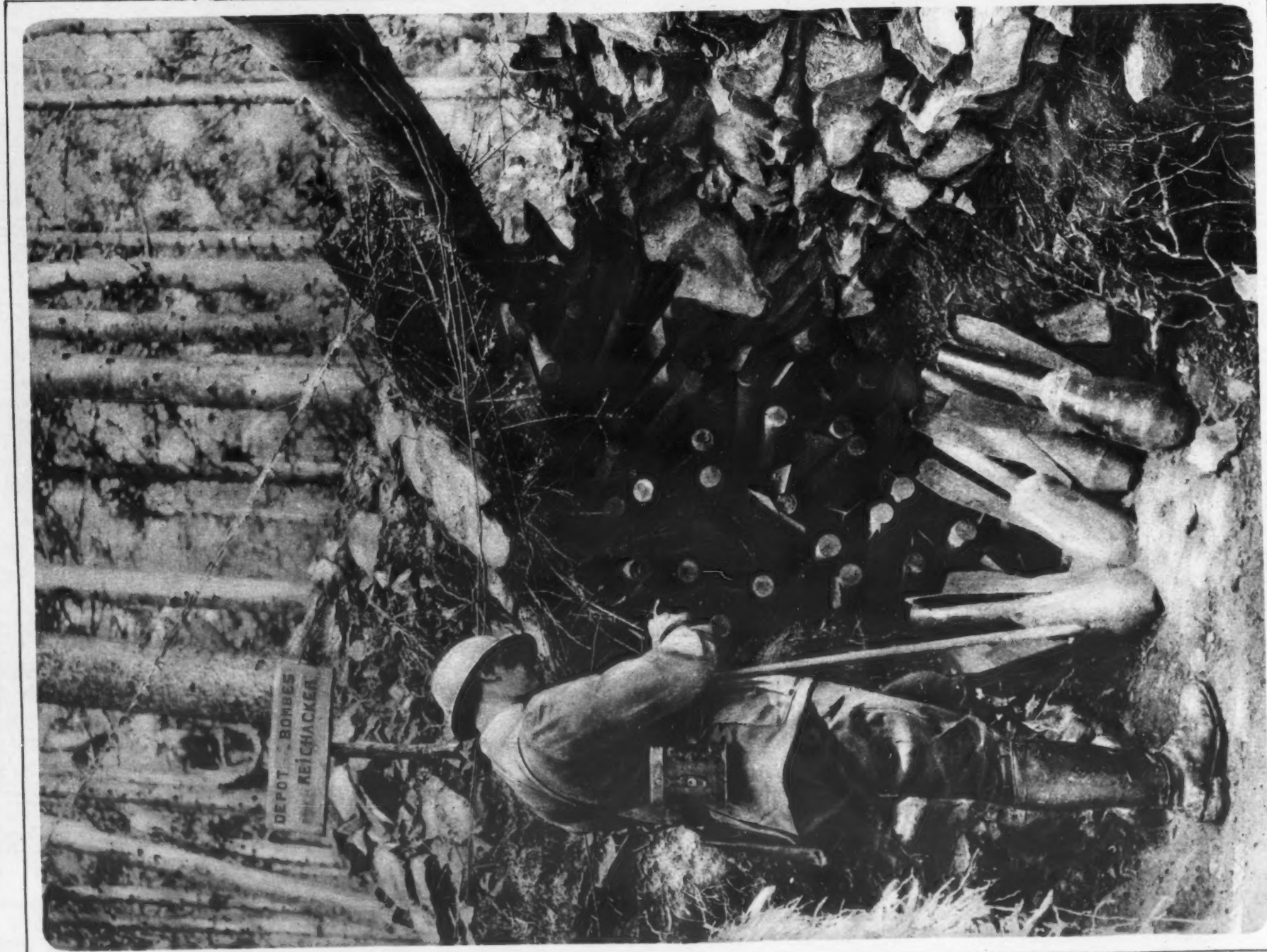
AT LEFT—ITALIAN TROOPS ON THE  
FRONT WHICH RUNS ALONG THE  
TOP OF MONTE GRAPPA.  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



ITALIAN HEAVY ARTILLERY, HAULED BY TRACTORS, PASSING THROUGH CASTELFRANCO ON THE WAY TO THE  
PIAVE FRONT

(Photo French Pictorial Service.)





AN AIR TORPEDO DEPOT IN THE FRENCH TRENCHES.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)



A 240 TRENCH GUN AND A SHELL WEIGHING 220 POUNDS.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)



# Aerial Torpedoes and Trench Mortars Used by the French



A 240 TRENCH GUN AND A SHELL WEIGHING 220 POUNDS.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)



BOMB THROWERS BEING USED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES.  
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

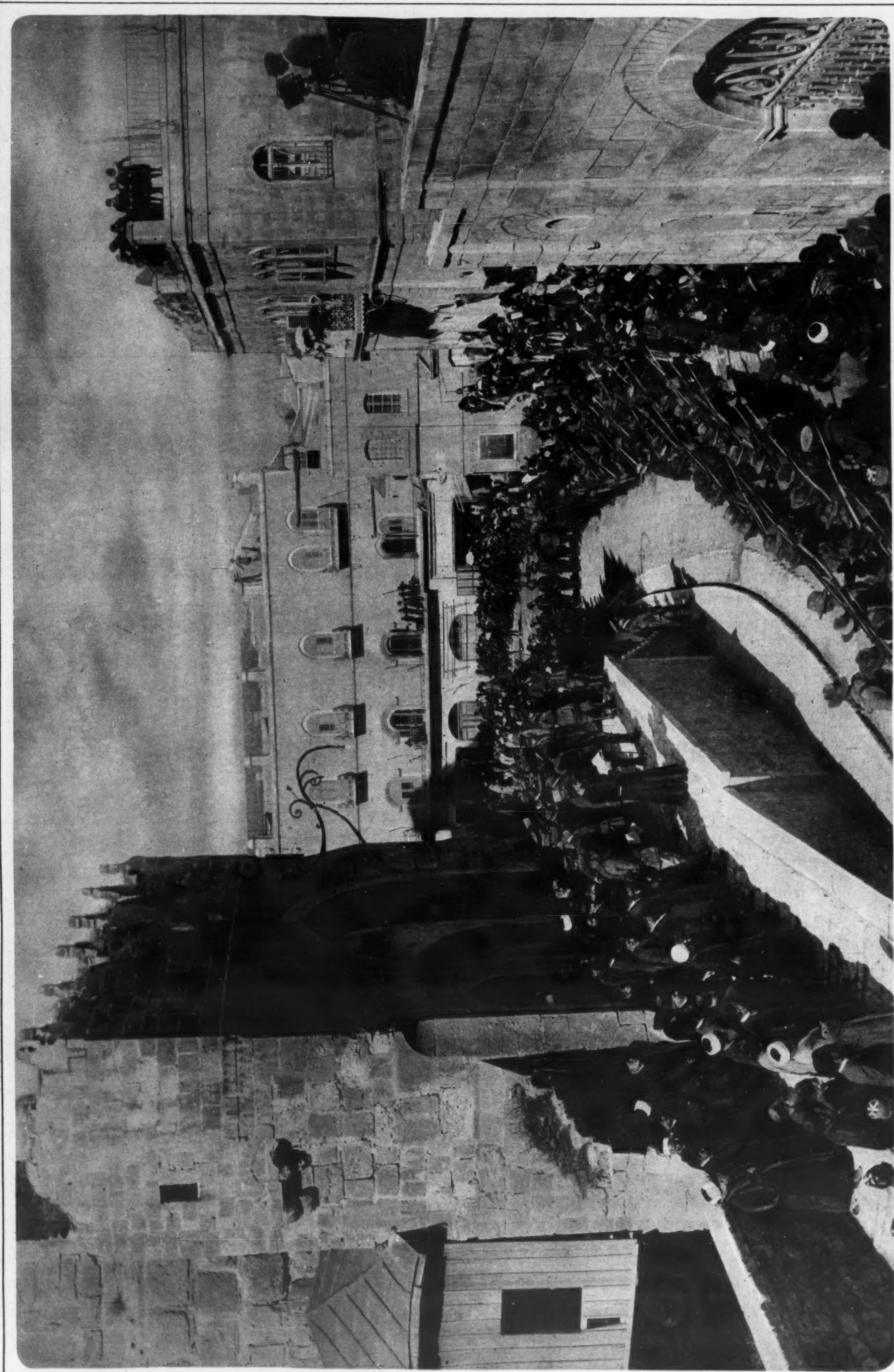
When a sector is reported as "quiet," that does not mean that hostilities are absolutely at an end, for on the least active parts of the front there is always a minimum amount of trench raiding and sim-

ilar minor operations. The purpose is to keep the enemy occupied in holding his positions, so that men will not be sent away to reinforce other sections of the line. In the trench raids, with which both sides

keep one another busy during the intervals between the great offensive operations, weapons of various kinds, such as some of those shown on these two pages, are largely used. Units of the American Ex-

peditionary Force in France are now apparently engaged in the minor warfare of the trenches in much the same way as these French soldiers, that being an important part of the intensive training system.





READING THE PROCLAMATION AT THE TOWER OF DAVID, IN JERUSALEM, DEC. 11, 1917. (British Official Photograph, from Underwood & Underwood.)



# Historic Scenes in the Taking of Jerusalem



THE NOTABLES AND HEADS OF THE RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN JERUSALEM BEING PRESENTED TO GENERAL ALLENBY IN THE BARRACK SQUARE OF THE HOLY CITY, DEC. 11, 1917.

(British Official Photograph, from Underwood & Underwood.)

GENERAL ALLENBY, the British Commander in Chief, entered Jerusalem on Dec. 11, 1917. He was on foot, being received outside the Jaffa Gate by the Military Governor and a guard of honor formed by men who had served in the Palestine campaign. Drawn up on the right of the gate were 110 men from English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh counties, and opposite them 50 men on foot, representing the Anzac (Australian and New Zealand) cavalry, which had been fighting in the Sinai Desert and Palestine almost since the beginning of the war. Inside the walls were twenty French and

twenty Italian troops from the detachments sent by their countries to take part in the Palestine campaign. General Allenby, preceded by his aides de camp, with the French commander on his right and the Italian commander on his left, and followed by the Italian, French, and American Military Attaches, a few members of the General Staff, and the guards of honor, entered the city by the ancient gate known to the Arabs as "The Friend." Inside the walls was an enormous crowd which greeted the procession with unbounded enthusiasm. The procession turned to the right into Mount Zion and halted at the El

Kala Citadel. On the steps at the base of the Tower of David, which was standing at the time of Jesus, the proclamation of military law was read in four languages in the presence of General Allenby and many notables of the city. Reforming, the procession moved up Zion Street to the Barrack Square, where General Allenby received the notables and heads of the religious communities. The presentations over, the procession returned to the Jaffa Gate, and General Allenby left Jerusalem. Thus ended the four centuries of Ottoman domination over the Holy City of Christians and Jews and "the sanctuary"

of Mohammedans. The final operations leading to the capture of the city had several interesting features. The Turks were forced to withdraw by General Allenby's strategy. No British gun was sighted to within a considerable distance of the walls. The Turkish artillery fired from a position quite close to the Holy City, and the enemy guns thundered from the Mount of Olives. General Allenby put the sanctity of the holy sites before every consideration, and approached the city only when the pressure of his troops in the mountains forced the enemy to yield to superior strategy.

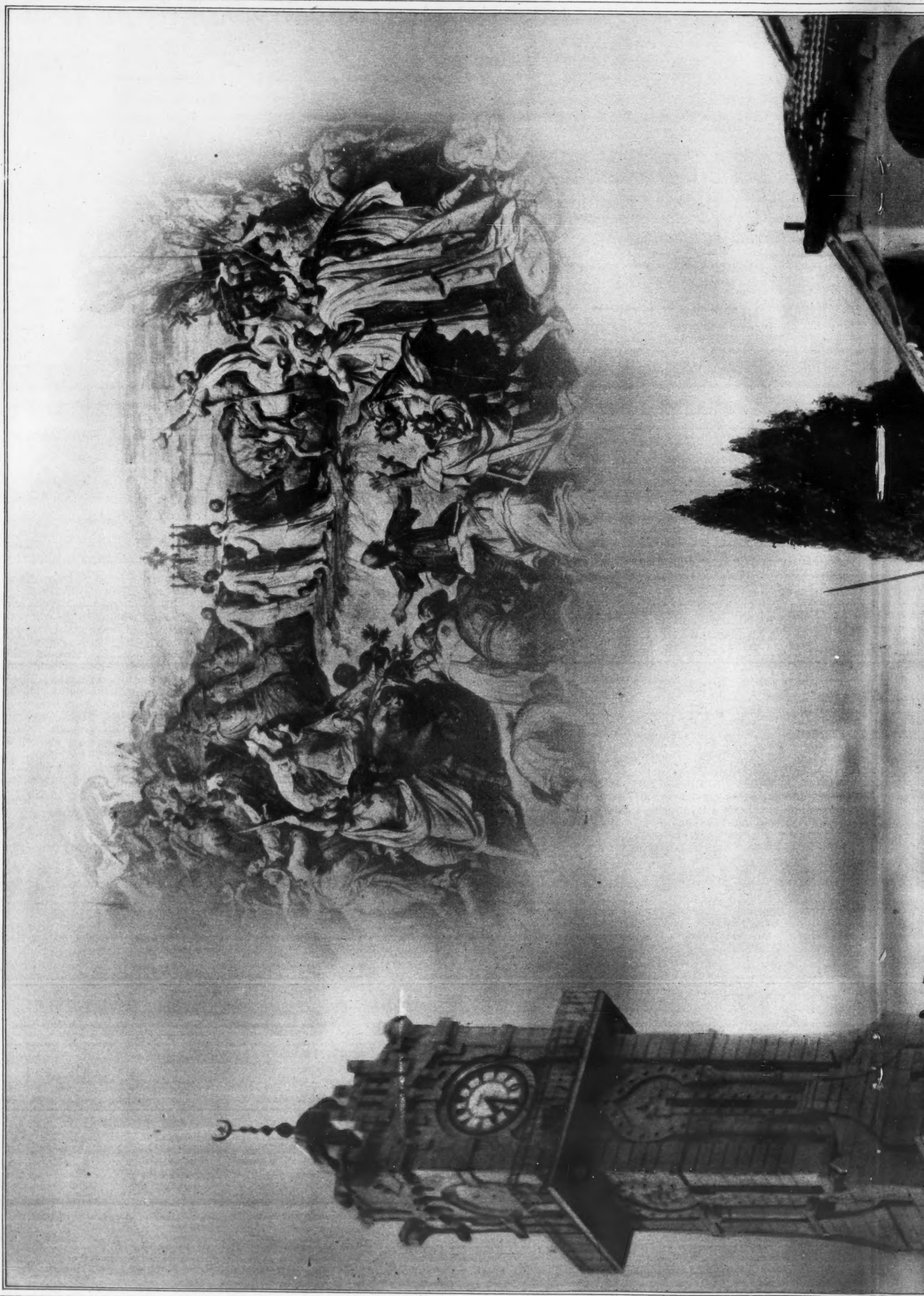


ON THE WAY TO JERUSALEM—AN ANZAC MOTOR CYCLIST SPEEDING AHEAD OF THE ANZAC CAVALRY IN THE ADVANCE ON THE HOLY CITY.

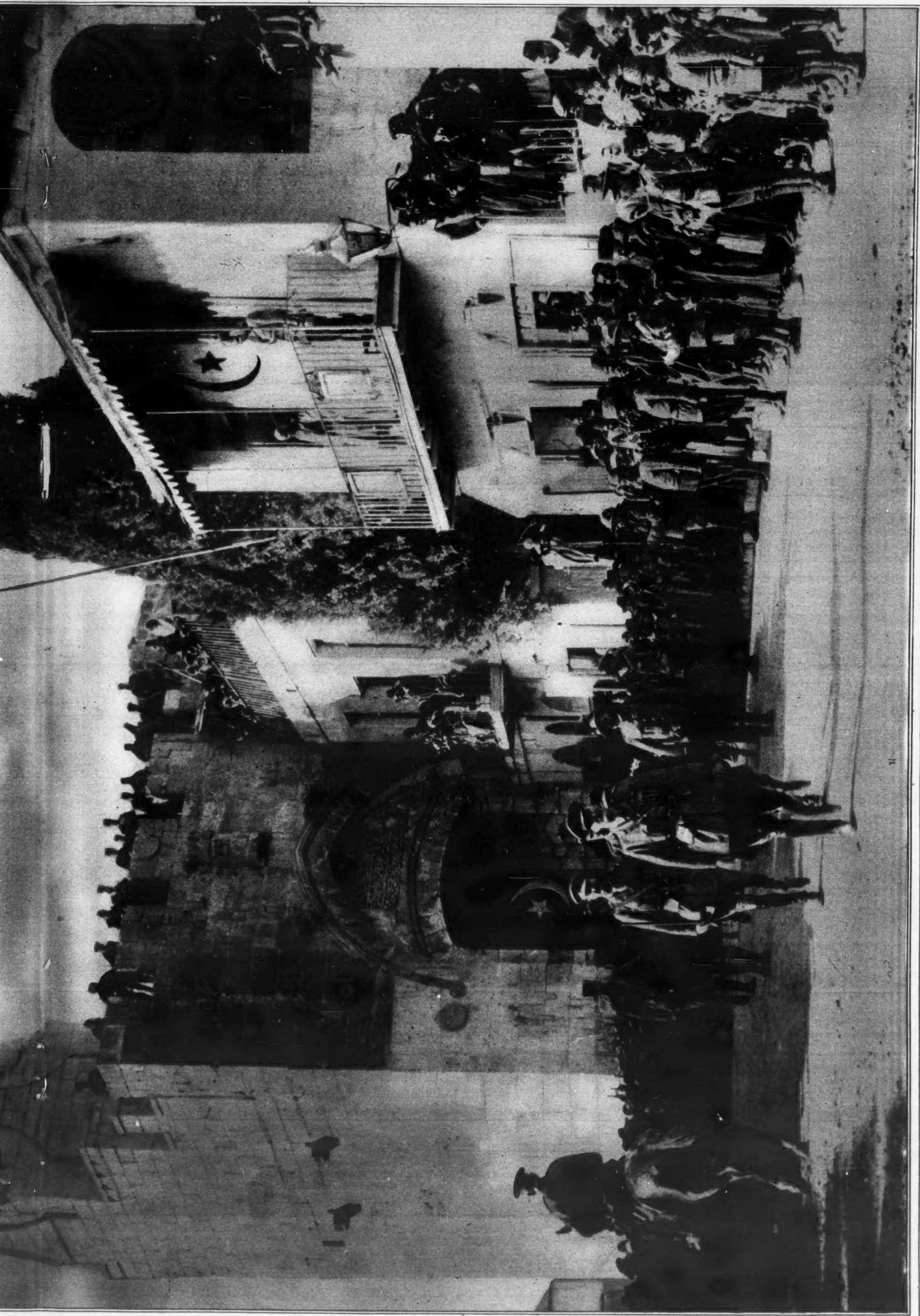
(Photo International Film Service.)



The Crusaders' Dream Realized by the Capture of Jerusalem, Dec. 10, 1917



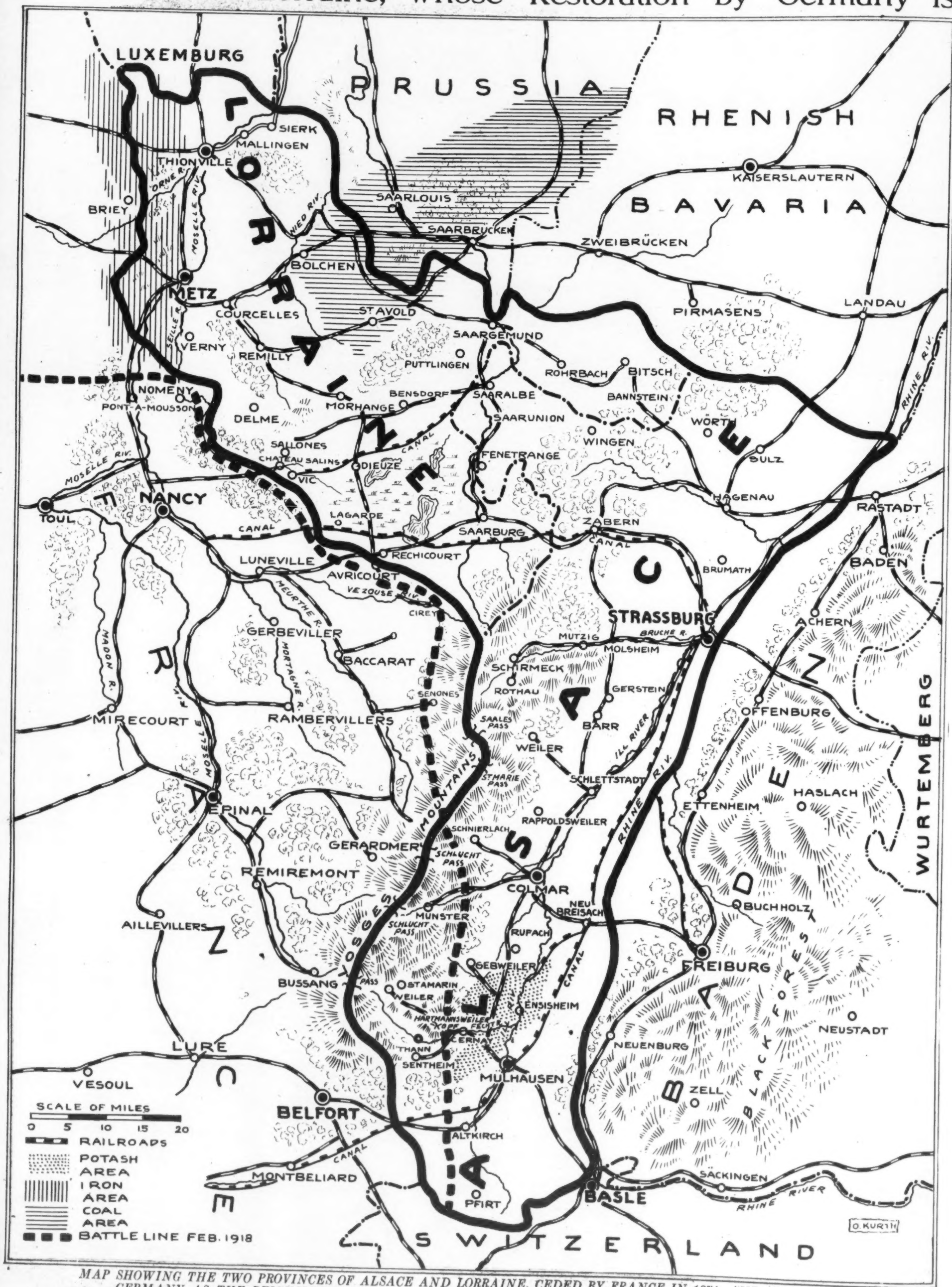




WHEN SIR EDMUND ALLENBY, THE BRITISH GENERAL WHO LED THE PALESTINE EXPEDITION, OFFICIALLY ENTERED JERUSALEM, THE DAY AFTER ITS CAPTURE, HIS MIND MAY WELL HAVE BEEN FILLED BY SUCH A VISION OF THE CRUSADERS AS HAS BEEN DEPICTED BY THE GERMAN PAINTER, WILHELM VON KAULBACH. GENERAL ALLENBY, IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE, ENTERED THE CITY ON FOOT AND UNARMED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BIBLICAL PROPHECY. (Photos Underwood & Underwood and Times Photo Service.)



# Alsace-Lorraine, Whose Restoration by Germany is



MAP SHOWING THE TWO PROVINCES OF ALSACE AND LORRAINE, CEDED BY FRANCE IN 1871, AND SINCE RULED BY GERMANY AS THE REICHSLAND ELSSASS-LOTHRINGEN. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE VALUABLE MINERAL RESOURCES. SINCE THE GERMAN OCCUPATION DEPOSITS OF POTASH VALUED AT \$12,000,000,000 ALONE HAVE BEEN FOUND IN ALSACE.



# France's Chief Demand in the Settlement of the War

**A**LSACE-LORRAINE, one of the chief obstacles to peace, is not very much larger than the State of Connecticut, the areas being respectively 5,605 and 4,990 square miles. Yet the provinces ceded by France in 1871 are very valuable, and the French Government is determined that there can be no peace until they are restored. Great Britain and the United States are both sympathetic to this object, Lloyd George, in his statement of war aims on Jan. 5, declaring for "reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871," and President Wilson, in his address on world peace on Jan. 8, for the "righting of the wrong done to France by Prussia." On the other hand when the first of the fundamental laws under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Elsass-Lothringen, as Alsace-Lorraine is known to the Germans, was voted in 1871, it was enacted that the provinces should "be forever united with the German Empire."

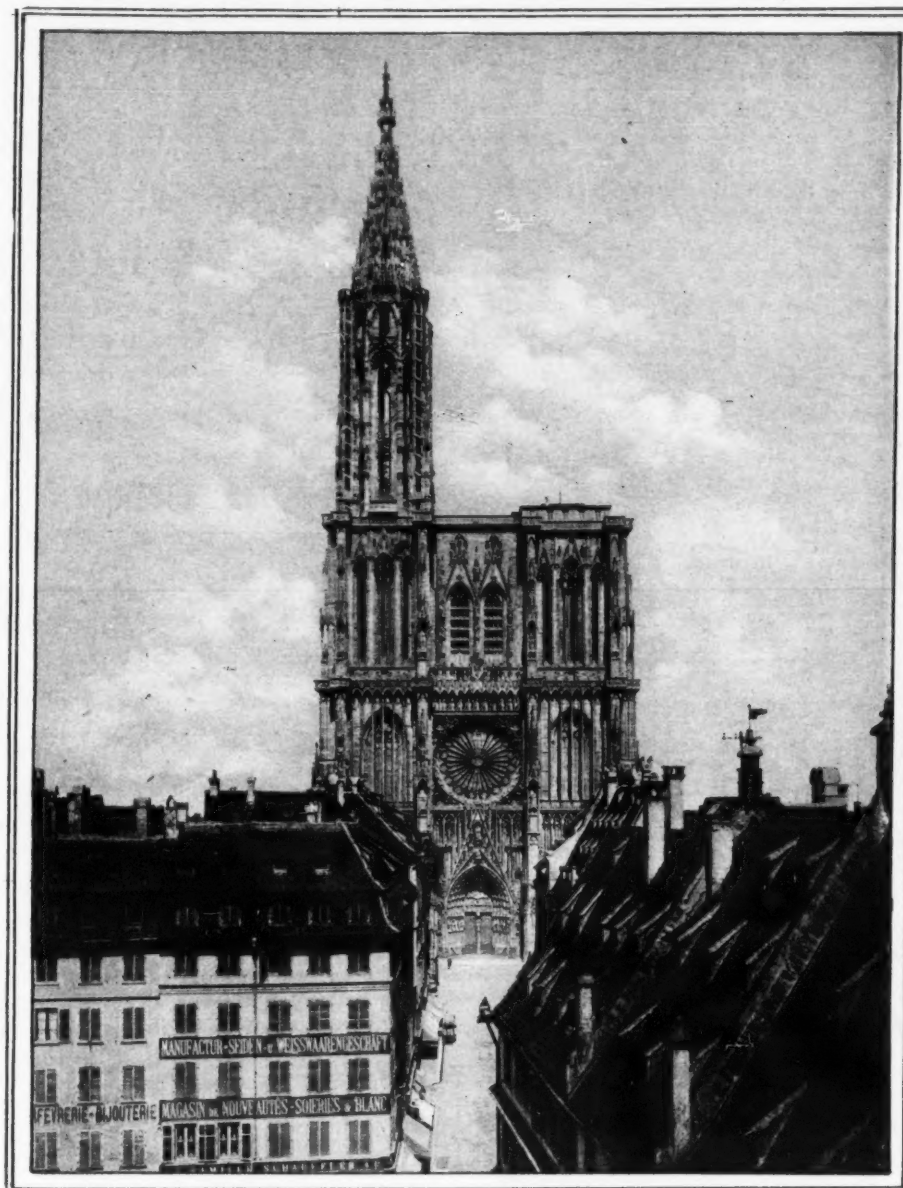
Under German rule Alsace-Lorraine has been divided into three administrative districts (Bezirke), as follows:

District.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population (1910)
Oberelsass (Upper Alsace)	1,354	517,079
Unterelsass (Lower Alsace)	1,848	700,938
Lothringen (Lorraine)	2,403	655,211

Total . . . . . 5,605 1,874,014

In 1910 the population speaking German numbered 1,634,260, French 204,262. The chief towns are Strassburg, the capital of the Reichsland, with a population of 178,891 in 1910; Muelhausen, in Oberelsass, with 95,041 inhabitants, and Metz, in Lothringen, with 68,598 inhabitants.

Since 1911 Alsace-Lorraine has had a certain amount of autonomy under the Constitution, granted in that year, by which it received three votes in the Bundesrat, the Federal Council of the Empire. The Kaiser exercises his sovereign powers through a Governor (Statthalter). Local laws are made by the Kaiser with the consent of the Diet, which consists of two Chambers. The first Chamber consists of representatives of the religious communities, of the judiciary, the University of Strassburg, the



THE FAMOUS CATHEDRAL OF STRASSBURG, CAPITAL OF ALSACE-LORRAINE. PART OF THE BUILDING DATES FROM THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

larger cities, chambers of commerce, agricultural councils, of the Chamber of Craftmen of Strassburg and of members nominated by the Kaiser. The Second Chamber, consisting of 60 members, is elected by general direct suffrage, and at the first election in 1911 was divided among the political parties as follows: 26

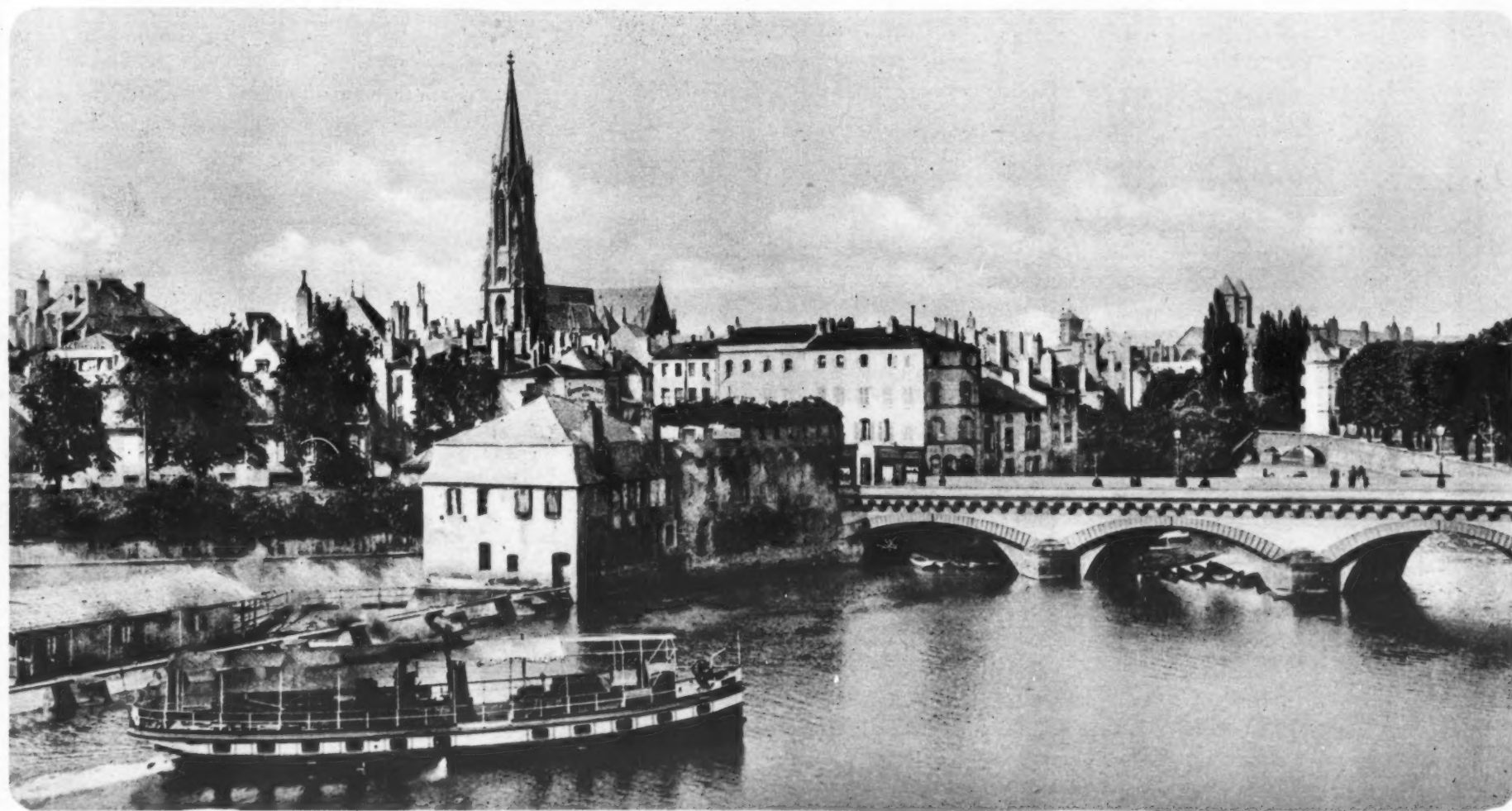
Centre (Catholic), 13 Lorrainers, 10 Liberal Democrats and 11 Social Democrats.

So much for Alsace-Lorraine at the present time. As soon as we turn to the history of the provinces we are at once enmeshed in controversy. German historians of the last decade or so have been very fond of harping

upon the Germanic origin of these regions. The truth is that Alsace (from Ill-Sass, meaning "on the River Ill") was originally (in Caesar's time) occupied by Celtic tribes, later overrun by Teutons and Franks, while Lorraine (from the name Lothaire, grandson of Charlemagne) has always been primarily Gallic in blood and spirit, despite the Teuton and Polish dominions.

Alsace became definitely French territory after the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the articles of which confirmed the conquests of Louis XIV. over the region, said conquests including dominion over the rich and powerful free cities of Strassburg, Colmar, Thionville and others, originally established by the Hapsburg rulers in the twelfth century to counteract the growing power of the nobles. This treaty followed not long after the Thirty-Years War, during which Alsace was so devastated by Swedish and French troops that the German Emperors found its defense inadvisable. To these acquisitions of France were added others subsequent to the Revolution, including a former Republic allied to Switzerland, Muelhausen. The social and political regeneration of this period thoroughly united many of the formerly Germanic inhabitants to the French regime—so thoroughly that, in 1872, when Germany demanded definite expression of political faith from the conquered, nearly 300,000 Alsations emigrated to more congenial French territory.

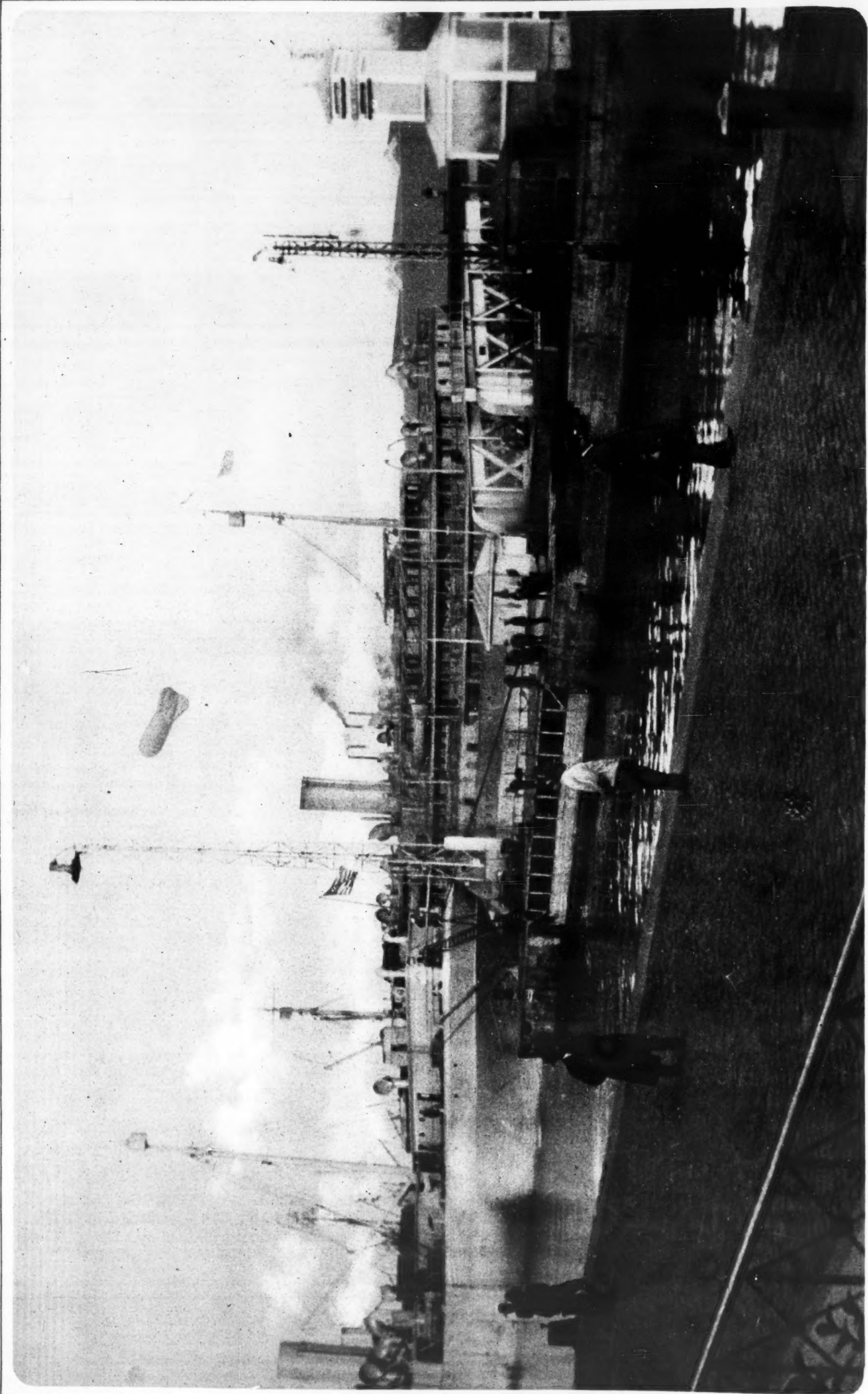
Lorraine's history is extremely complicated and difficult. Frankish in origin, the Germans gained political control in the tenth century, when the region was divided into Brabant and Lower Lorraine. From 1736 to 1766 it was in Polish hands; France regained it subsequent to the latter date, adding the province to its already acquired possessions of the towns of Metz, Toul and Verdun. The Treaty of Frankfurt, in 1871, ceded to Germany the departments of the Moselle and Meurthe, known as German Lorraine. A year later, 45,000 Lorrainers emigrated to France as a protest against the military policy of the German Government.



A RIVER FRONT SCENE IN THE HEART OF METZ, CONSIDERED THE STRONGEST FORTRESS IN EUROPE. THE CITY WAS CALLED "LA PUCELLE" (THE MAID) AFTER JEANNE D'ARC, BECAUSE UNTIL 1870 IT HAD NEVER SURRENDERED.



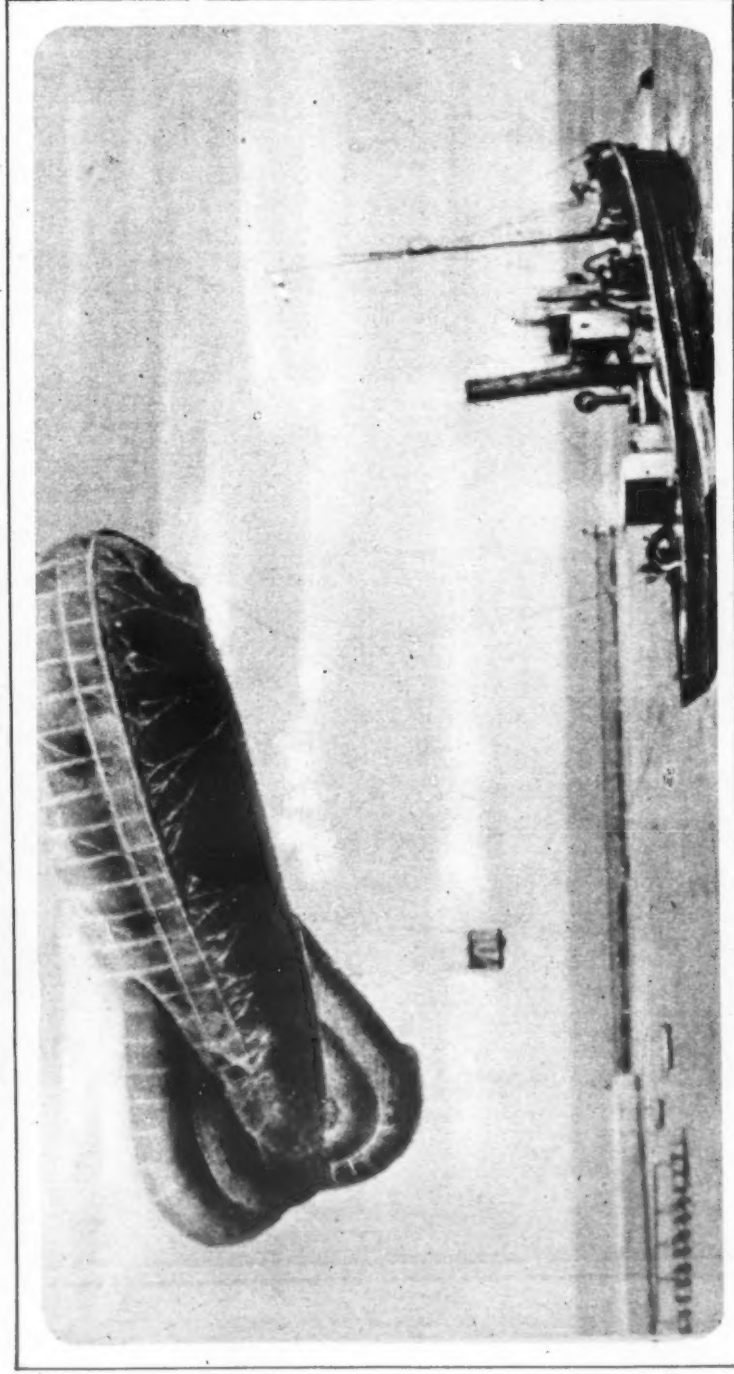
## The Use of Naval Kite-Balloons to Detect the Presence of Enemy Submarines



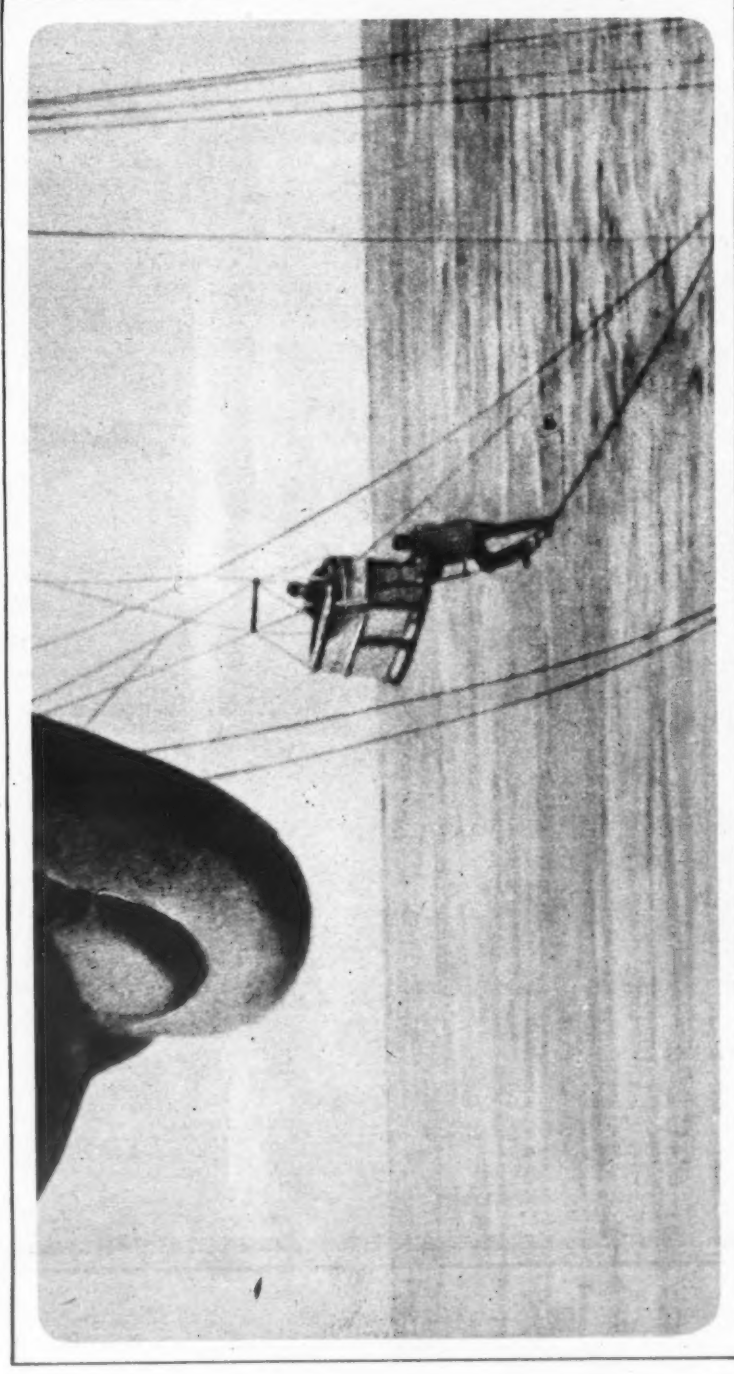
◆ A FRENCH CAPTIVE BALLOON BEING TAKEN OUT TO SEA BY A TUGBOAT FOR THE PURPOSE OF PATROLLING THE WATERS JUST OUTSIDE PORT. THESE BALLOONS, NICKNAMED "SAUCISSES" ("SAUSAGES"), ARE A VERY VALUABLE AUXILIARY TO THE NAVY IN DETECTING THE PRESENCE OF ENEMY SUBMARINES. (© Kadel & Herbert.) ◆



...FRENCH CAPTIVE BALLOONS... "SAUCISSES" ("SAUSAGES"). ARE A VERY VALUABLE AUXILIARY TO THE NAVY IN DETECTING THE PRESENCE OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

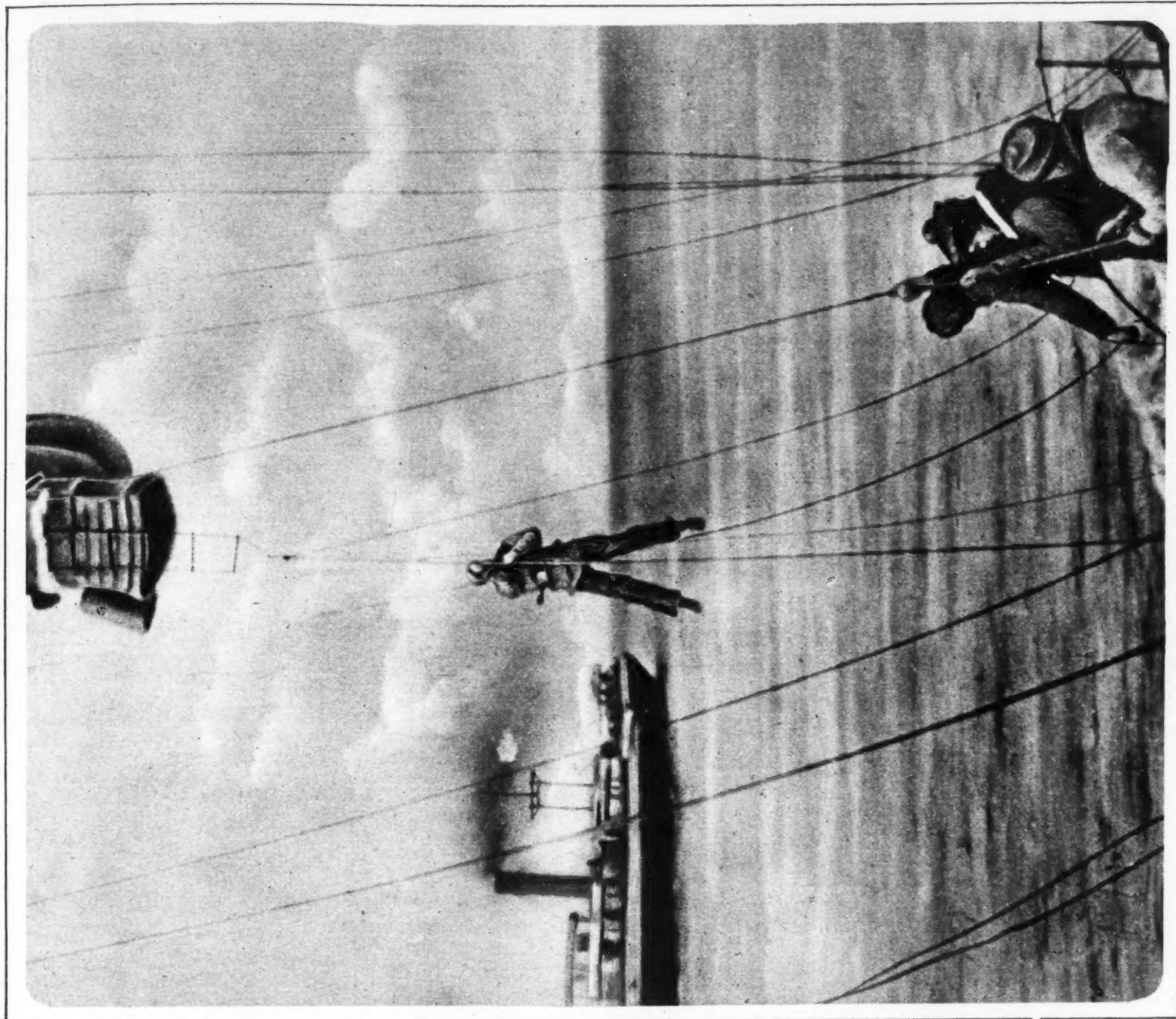


TOWING A FRENCH NAVAL KITE-BALLOON OUT TO SEA.



OBSERVERS GETTING INTO THE BASKET OF A CAPTIVE BALLOON.

The above photographs illustrate the use of captive balloons by the French navy in the work of combating the German submarine campaign off the French coast. These balloons, which the French sailors call "saucisses" ("sausages"), are of great service in detecting the presence of submarines, owing to the power of remaining stationary at various heights. If the atmospheric conditions are

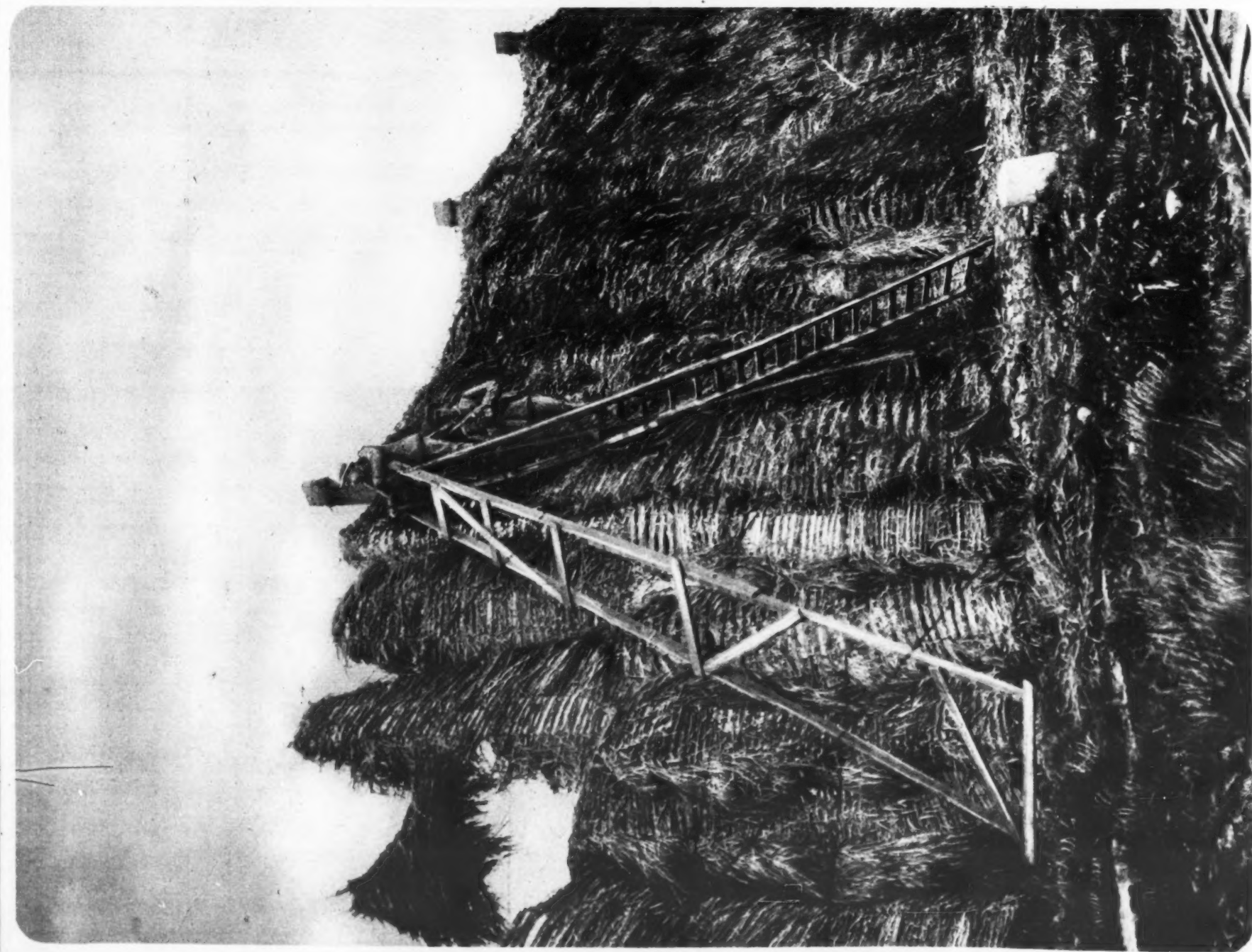


AN OBSERVER RETURNING TO THE TUGBOAT FROM THE BASKET OF THE BALLOON.

favorable, submarines can be espied even when submerged. Lacking motive power, the kite-balloon naturally plays a different part from that of the seaplane, and for movement from point to point has to be towed by tugboats, as shown in the above photographs. The observers have to climb into the basket of the balloon from the tugboats, and in doing so perform many perilous acrobatic feats.

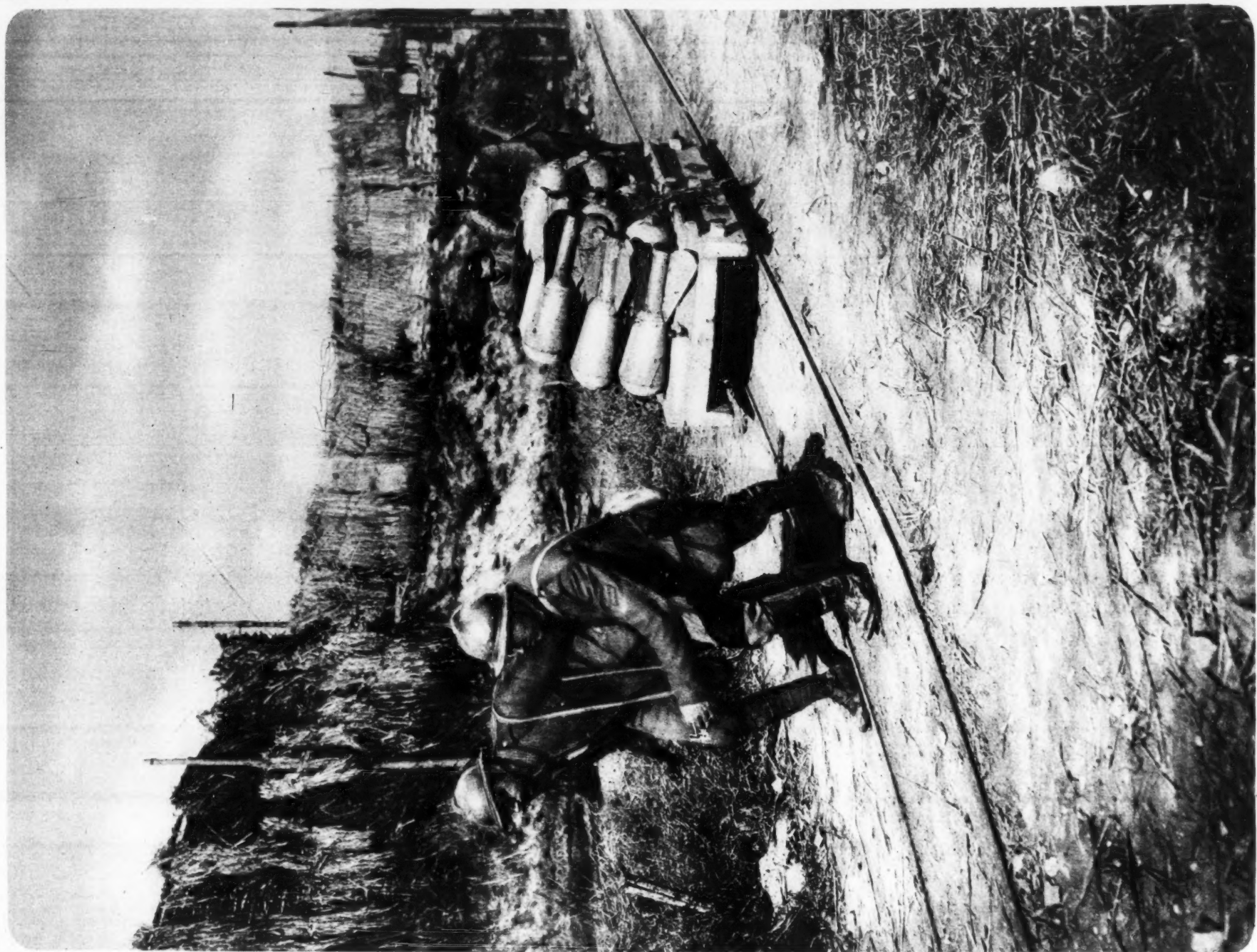
This kind of patrol work is confined to waters close to the seaports, the entrances of which require as careful watching as the regular shipping lanes, since the German submarines are daring enough to lie in wait and attack vessels right at the harbor mouth. Only a few weeks ago a British ship was sunk by a U-boat in the Mersey just outside the docks of Liverpool itself.





♦ AN OBSERVATION POST ON THE BELGIAN FRONT SCREENED BY AN ELABORATE PIECE OF  
(AMOU) FLAGE  
♦

(Belgian Official Photograph from the French Pictorial Service.)



♦ BELGIAN SOLDIERS HAULING AERIAL TORPEDOES TO AN AIRPLANE STAT ON ALONG A  
(CONCEALED TRAMWAY.  
♦

(Belgian Official Photograph from the French Pictorial Service.)



# Examples of Camouflage Used on the Western Front



SNOW-WHITE CAMOUFLAGE USED BY THE BRITISH TO CONCEAL ONE OF THEIR HOWITZERS DURING THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

(British Official Photograph from Underwood & Underwood.)



TRAMWAY FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF MUNITIONS ON THE BELGIAN FRONT. THE ROAD ON WHICH IT IS LAID IS SCREENED AGAINST ENEMY OBSERVERS.

(Belgian Official Photograph from the French Pictorial Service.)

CAMOUFLAGE as a word has become so generally adopted to describe phases of everyday life that we are apt to forget its military signification. The word itself, however, is not military in its origin. In its general sense it means the art of making things appear as they are not in reality. Among French students it became slang for a hoax perpetrated in a humorous way. Technically,

camouflage consists of studying the fundamental truth of natural appearances and using form and color in imitation of them. Thus, a camoufleur (the man who practises camouflage) applies a coat of paint to an object so that it blends with the color of its surroundings and thereby becomes indistinguishable from them. Ammunition trains, motor transports, and tanks have been treated in this

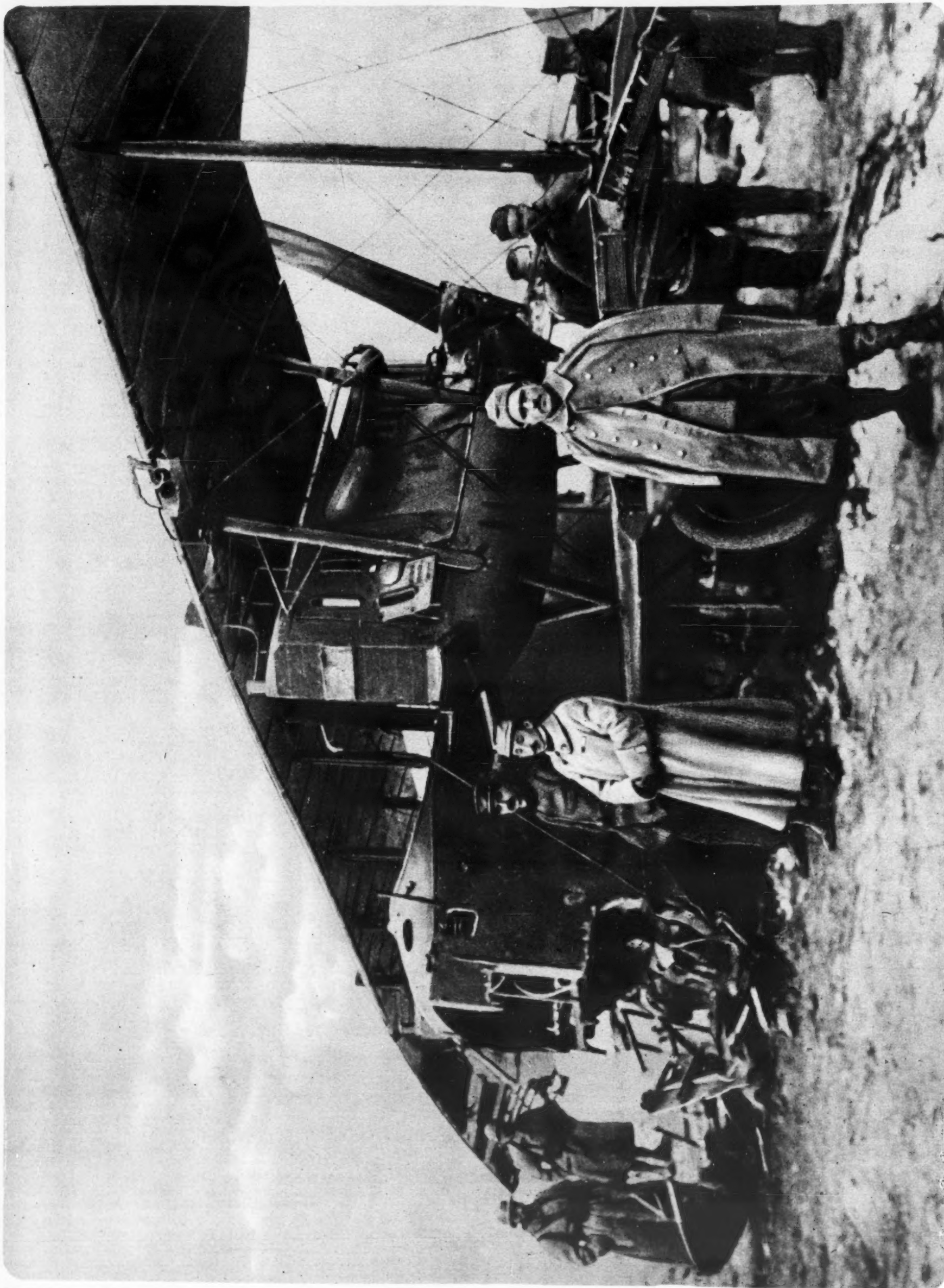
way. Not only have they been painted as nearly as possible to represent the landscape colors of the vicinity, but they have also been streaked and striped so that all lines were wavy and broken, no color being allowed to meet the other sharply, thus diverting the eye from the outline and lessening visibility. Camouflage changes with the seasons. In the Spring, the greens and whites prevail. In the

Autumn, the browns, yellows, reds and mottled colors have to be employed and in the Winter, when the snow falls, it becomes necessary for the camoufleur to use white. Camouflage, which originated in the fertile minds of the French soldiers early in the war, has been adopted by our War Department, and several Camouflage Corps have already been dispatched to join Pershing's forces.





**GERMANY'S**  
new Gotha  
airplane is one  
of the largest ma-  
chines of its kind.  
The mea-  
sure-  
ment across from  
one wing to  
the other is up-  
ward of 100 feet.  
The Gothas are  
double-engined  
and powerfully  
driven, capable  
of prolonged  
flights for drop-  
ping the extra  
load of heavy  
bombs they take.  
Each has a pilot  
and two gunners,  
with three guns.  
One gun is pivot-  
ed in a cock-pit  
forward; and  
one aft, behind  
the pilot's seat.  
The third, under  
the rear gunner's  
cock-pit, fires  
along a half  
tunnel-shaped  
groove. The ma-  
chine shown here  
was brought  
down near  
Soissons.  
(© Underwood & Under-  
wood.)



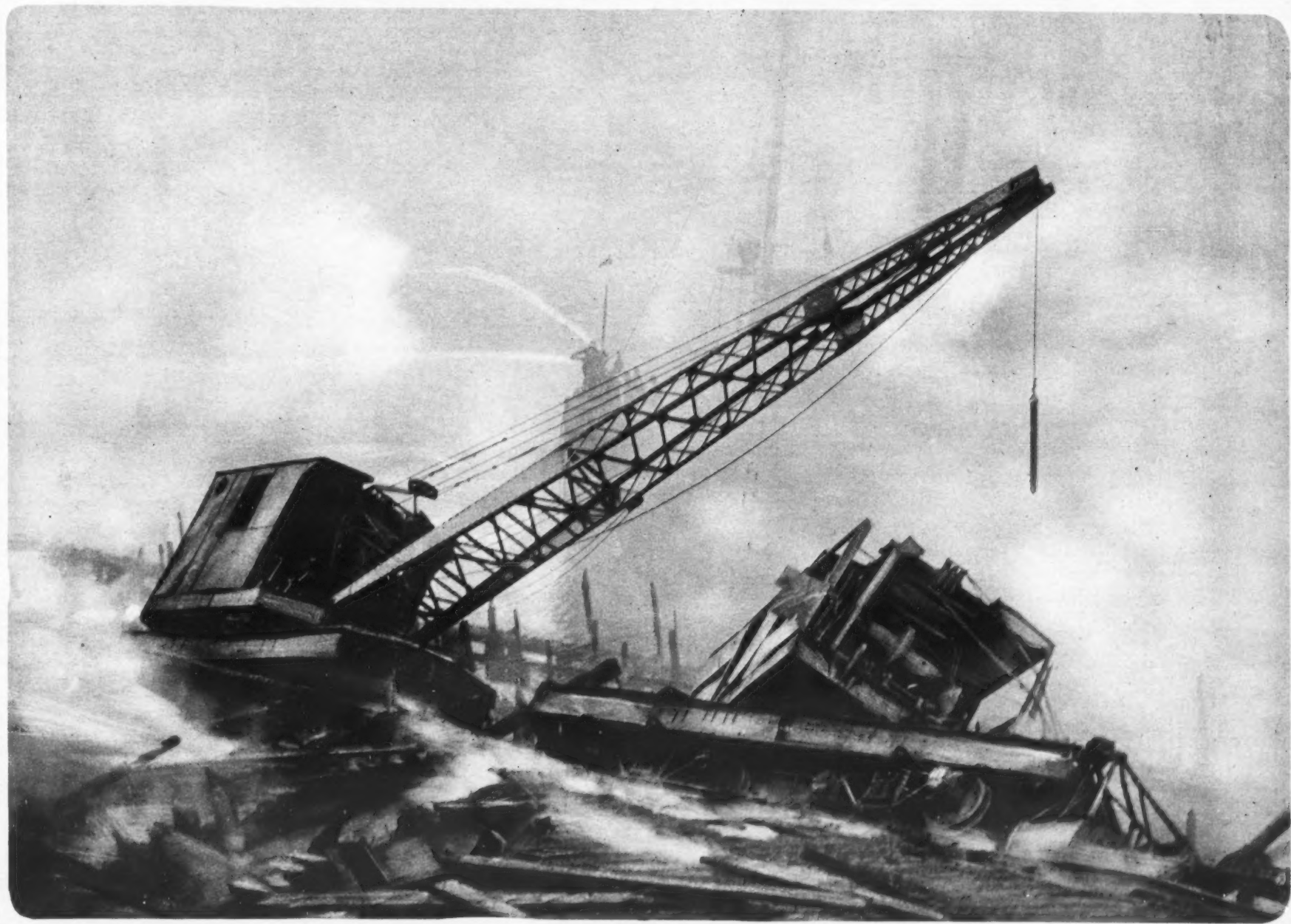


# Disastrous Fire in New American Shipyard



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•X•



Ever since America has been Jan. 26 the 4,500-foot pier in the manufacturing munitions for the Government reservation at Port Newark, N. J., where 150 steel ships for the Government are to be built and where the Quartermaster Department of the army maintains an important base, was destroyed by fire. The circumstances

were suspicious enough to cause the Federal authorities at Washington to request Governor Edge of New Jersey to mobilize a battalion of the State Militia for guard duty over parts of the Jersey meadows where ships are under construction for the Emergency Fleet Corpora-

tion. The picture at the top of the page shows some of the devastating results of the fire, and the photograph below indicates how one of the Government boats went close in to the pier to fight the flames.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



## Unusual Photographs Taken During Actual Fighting in France



THIS PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN AT GREAT RISK WITHIN A FEW YARDS OF THE GERMAN POSITIONS, SHOWS FRENCH SOLDIERS CLEARING THE ENEMY OUT OF HIS SHELTERS BY MEANS OF HAND GRENADES.

(Photo Pays de France.)



ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN UNDER FIRE WHILE FRENCH INFANTRYMEN WERE USING HAND GRENADES TO WRECK GERMAN SHELTERS.

(Photo Pays de France.)



## Prominent Personalities in Revolutionary Russia



*Ioffe, Member of the Military Revolutionary Committee and one of the leading Bolshevik representatives at the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations.*  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

**B**OLSHEVIST rule in Russia has now survived twelve weeks, and, although the Russian Army has ceased to be an effective fighting force, there is still no change in the program of Lenine and Trotzky in regard to making peace except on conditions which accord with thoroughgoing application of Socialist principles. Such a situation is unique in history, for the ability to dictate terms of peace has always been dependent upon military power. On the other hand, the Bolsheviks are using armed force to attain their aims in the various parts of Russia which have declared their independence of the Government at Petrograd. It is a mistake to suppose that revolutionary Socialists like Lenine and Trotzky do not believe in fighting. They do, but for their own ends. Hence their advocacy of an "armed proletariat" to prevent the capitalists and their middle-class adherents from regaining control of the Government.

The Bolsheviks have been far from unanimous in their approval of the later development of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. Before Trotzky left for Brest-Litovsk on Jan. 28 he had a hard task in convincing the All-Russian Assembly of Soviets, (Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates,) which is for the moment the only representative body in Russia, that his policy was right. On the evening of Jan. 27 the culminating moment of a week of tension came. The report on the peace negotiations, which had been held over from day to day for reasons of policy, affecting not merely Petrograd, but also Brest-Litovsk, Kiev, and Vienna, was definitely announced. Trotzky said that the main point on which the discussions hung was the refusal of Germany to name a date for the removal of troops. He sketched the line which the Germans intended to show to be the new frontiers and said it was so planned as to make further German aggression easy. "The whole system of the German argument was based on the assumption that the Russian Government would understand, but be silent and grateful to the Germans for saving their faces by giving a mock democratic character to their peace," he said. "The bourgeois Governments can sign any kind of peace. The Government of the Soviets cannot." Trotzky continued, saying that it was to the interests of all other Governments that a non-democratic peace should be signed. He went on: "Yes, we have plenty of enemies. Either we shall be de-



*Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik Commander in Chief. A brief account of his career concludes the article on this page.*  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



*Mayor Schneider of Petrograd, who, being opposed to the Bolsheviks, now spends most of his time under arrest.*  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

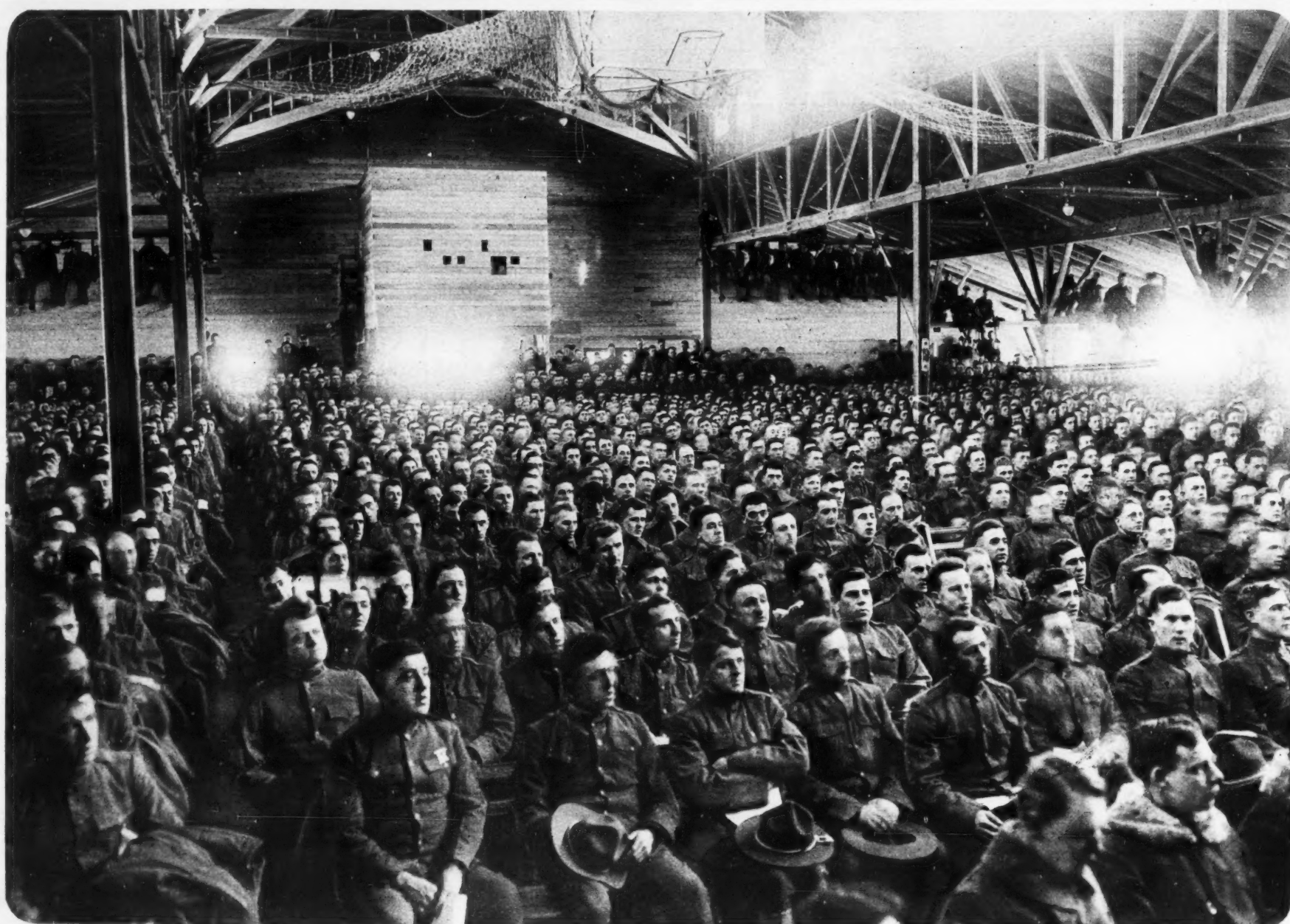
*Antonov, Commander of the military garrison in Petrograd, which is the principal support of the Bolshevik Government.*  
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

stroyed or the power of the bourgeoisie throughout Europe will be destroyed. We have left the imperialistic war and shall never return to it." With regard to further steps, he asked to be allowed free action. In any case, he would not sign a non-democratic peace.

Krylenko, the young Russian ensign who was appointed Commander in Chief of the armies by the Bolsheviks last November, appears to be, next to Trotzky, the most important of Lenine's lieutenants in conducting the present Government, for it is he who directed the armed force which maintains the present "dictatorship of the proletariat." He was born at Bieloff, in the Government of Smolensk, in 1885, and received his schooling at Lublin, in Russian Poland. It is said that he showed revolutionary tendencies at an early age, choosing for associates among his schoolmates young men who were suspected of favoring the abolition of autocracy and nobility, and, like his present leader, Lenine, he is known to have come into early disagreement with the repressive authorities of the old order. Only a year before the beginning of the world war he was arrested by the Czar's police on a charge of revolutionary activity. He escaped before he could be brought to trial, fled from Russia, and remained on foreign soil until after the war started. When he did return home, in the latter part of 1915, he was again taken into custody, and was interned for six months. Then he managed to gain admittance to the army as a Lieutenant. When the revolution came and the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was formed, Krylenko's superior education and noteworthy oratorical gifts speedily won his election as President of the committee for one of the armies. He came into conflict with Kerensky early in that leader's regime and was arrested and imprisoned for several weeks. When he was released he resumed his revolutionary activities, and it is said would have been locked up again if Kerensky had not lost his power. Krylenko's abilities and his great popularity and influence among the soldiers had attracted the attention of Lenine and his associates from the beginning of the revolution, if not before, and so it was not surprising that, when they looked about for an army commander who was also a really skillful democratic politician possessing oratorical ability and great popularity with the rank and file, their choice should fall on him.

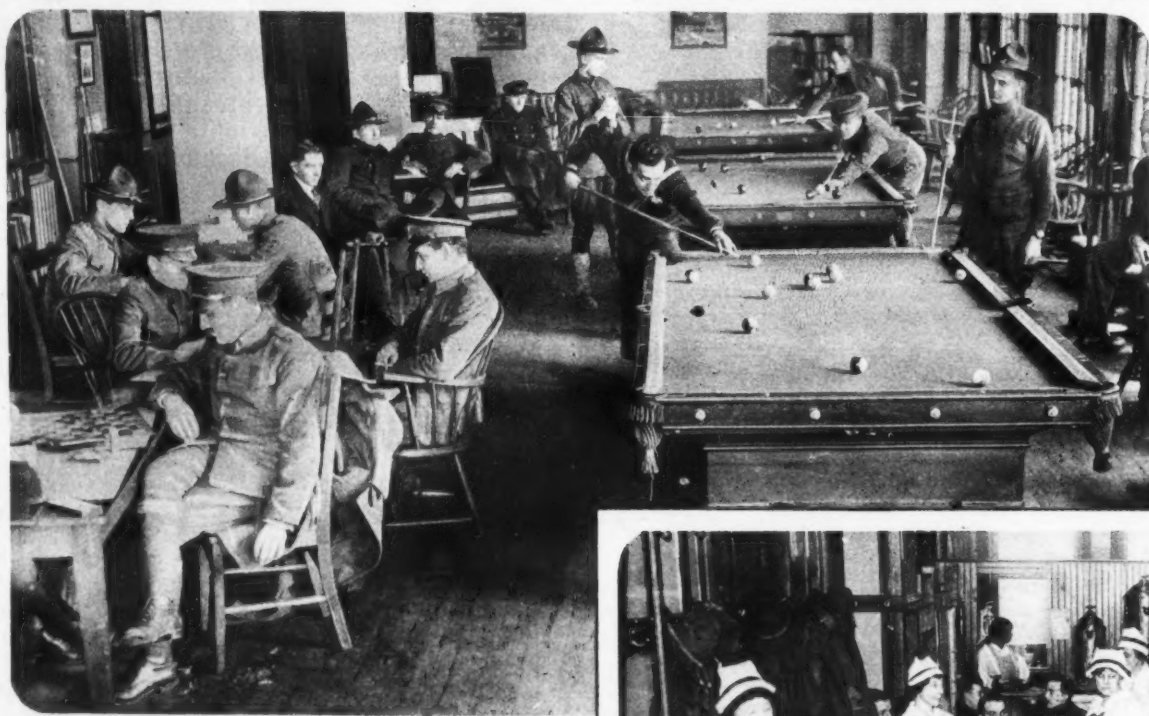


# Providing Recreation for America's New Army Men



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The above picture shows one of the huts, or rather halls, which have been built for the provision of wholesome amusement, such as concerts, plays, vaudeville, and movie shows; and, as the photograph shows, good music can attract large crowds of soldiers. This particular amusement hall is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and was erected by the Young Men's Christian Association, which is devoting considerable energy to supplying the recreative needs of the new armies.

(© International Film Service.)

ABOVE—POOL AND BILLIARD ROOM PROVIDED AT ONE OF THE CAMPS BY THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE, WHICH ERECTS SOLDIERS' CLUBHOUSES WHEREVER POSSIBLE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

AT RIGHT — ANOTHER CLUBHOUSE FOR SOLDIERS PROVIDED BY THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE. MEALS ARE SERVED AT COST.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



The rapidity with which more than forty cantonments have been built for the training of the new armies did not permit anything more than military needs to be considered at first. One result of this was that the men were left largely to their own resources in their leisure hours; and that meant too often being attracted

by the dubious pleasures of nearby towns. But various agencies came forward and by purely voluntary effort have already done much to create counterattractions to combat the illicit drinking places and disreputable dance halls which are destructive of morality and health. Theatres, amusement halls, clubhouses, and

other centres of recreation have been established in practically every camp, and the men now find that it is quite easy to escape the fiend of boredom without leaving the surroundings of the cantonment. The photographs on this page give some idea of how our soldiers are now enabled to amuse themselves during the winter evenings.